THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9322. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1781.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a MAIL for SHETLAND will be made up at this Office, upon *Wednesday next the 6th of June*, at nine at night; and that the Packet boat will fail on the Thurfday morning following, wind and weather ferving.

By order of the Poftmafter General,
DAVID ROSS, Sec.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE, EDINBURGH,

28th May 1781.

THE Court of Directors of the Britifh Linen Company give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors is to be held here on Monday the 4th day of June, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

MILITARY MUSKETS, &c.

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, Weft Bow, Edinburgh, has juft now a parcel of MILITARY MUSKETS, with Bayonets, Blunderbuffes, Piftols, Cartouch-Boxes, Swords, and Spears; all of the beft make, in excellent condition, entirely new, and upon reafonable terms:—Very fit arms for the defence of the fea port towns in Scotland, againft the enemies of the country.—Likewife fells Gun-powder, Ball, and Flints.

SALE OF GOODS.

THERE is now felling, by DAVID FREEBAIRN, at his Warehouse, head of the Lawn-market, fouth fide, Edinburgh, Superfine Cloths, Second Cloths, Forreft Cloths, Hunters Duffles, Freezes, and Flannels; black Velverets, ftripped and clouded ditto for vefts; coloured Jeanets; Paoli, or Royal Ribb; black Silk Modes, lining ditto; Long Lawns and Cambricks; a good aflortment of plain Muflins, fit for gowns or fhaols; with fundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

MR SPENCE, Dentift, has moved from his houfe in Libberton's Wynd, to James's Court, Lawn-market; where his friends may be fupplied with his TEETH POWDER and ROOTS, and no where elfe.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED.

WANTED to BORROW, upon good heritable fecurity, at the term of Lammas next, or fooner, The SUM OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

Apply to Henry Johnfton Wylie, at Mr William Campbell's, writer to the fignet, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

SHERRY WINE.

JUST arrived, a Parcel of OLD SHERRY WINE, in butts and half butts.——Merchants, on applying to JOHN WALKER and Company, Edinburgh, will be fupplied on reafonable terms.—The wine will be fhown at their cellars, near the church in Leith.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Oppofite Chapel of Eafe, Croffcaufey,

RETURNS his beft thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himfelf, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine aflortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, fuperior to any yet offered the Public, which he is felling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practifed that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to fell *Dutch weight*.

The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Cuftomers at prime coft, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 5 s. 6 d. and 6 s.

KINGHORN & WOODHAVEN DILIGENCE, BY CUPAR IN FIFE.

TO accommodate Paffengers from EDINBURGH to DUNDEE, and from DUNDEE to EDINBURGH, *by Cupar in Fife*, two NEW DILIGENCES fet out on Monday the 21ft May 1781, and every day thereafter, Sundays excepted; one from Daniel Munro's, Kinghorn, and the other from William Sym's, Woodhaven, Dundee Weft Water Side, one hour after high water; change horfes at David Methven's, vintner, Cupar, and William Wright's New Inn.—Thefe diligences hold each three paffengers—Each feat Six Shillings and Sixpence: Uptake paffengers 4 d. per mile.—Every paffenger allowed 14 lib. luggage, all above to pay 1 d. per lib.

In order to render thefe Diligences as convenient and expeditious as poffible, the proprietors oblige themfelves to run the one from Kinghorn, and the other from Woodhaven, in feven hours: leaving it in the choice of paffengers to ftay an hour at David Methven's, Cupar, or William Wright's New Inn.— When the tides fall very late or early, thefe Diligences are fo regulated as never to fet out before fix o'clock in the morning, or later than feven o'clock in the evening.—Tickets given out by Daniel Munro vintner in Kinghorn, William Gordon vintner in Dundee, and William Sym vintner, Woodhaven.—If paffengers miff the diligence, they can be accommodated with Poft Chaifes at Kinghorn by Daniel Munro, and at Woodhaven by William Sym.

A NEW POST DILIGENCE,

To run through in One Day,
BETWEEN DUMFRIES AND EDINBURGH,
To begin on Monday next, the 4th June,

WILL fet out from JOHN CAMERON's, at the White Hart, Grafsmarket, Edinburgh,—and from THOMAS CLINT's, at the King's Arms, Dumfries,—every Monday and Saturday morning, at four o'clock from Dumfries, and five o'clock from Edinburgh, and return that night.

Each paffenger to pay 11. 3 s. and to be allowed ten pound weight of luggage; and all above that weight to pay 3½ d. per pound.

Paffengers taken up on the road to pay 4 d. per mile.

Small parcels, under 1 lib. weight to pay 6 d. from 1 lib. to 6 lib. 1 s. and all above that weight to pay 2 d. per lib.

The proprietors will not be anfwerable for cafh, or any parcel above Five Pounds value; but they will have good convenience for carrying papers dry and fafe.—Thofe that fend goods, muft obferve to pack them fufficient to undergo the friction of the carriage, otherwife the proprietors will not be anfwerable for damages.—Parcels delivered immediately on the arrival of the Diligence, with the utmoft diftpatch.

Performed by JOHN CAMERON in Edinburgh,
GEORGE DALYELL, junior, Linton,
JOHN MUIR, at the Crook,
THOMAS CLINT, Moffat,—and
THOMAS CLINT, Dumfries.

☞ The Glafgow and Stirling Flys fet out from the White Hart, as ufual.

SHIP WEMYSS-CHARTERIS.

ANY Perfon having Claims or Demands on the faid Ship, are defired to lodge the fame in the hands of Meffrs Sibbald and Brown, London, or Meffrs William Sibbald and Co. merchants in Leith, before the 31ft July next, in order they may be fettled; and certifying fuch as fail to comply with this requeft, that the owners will pay no claims or demands that are not made and lodged before the aforefaid day.

Not to be repeated.

From the London Papers, May 25.

Civita Vecchia, April 20. The Viper, an Englifh privateer of 18 fix-pounders, ftopped here the 18th to take in provifions, and failed again yefterday evening. A Dutch prize fhe took off Malta, named the Neptune, and which was fent in here to be fold, after being condemned by the Admiralty Court at London, has given rife to a conteft on the part of a merchant of Lifbon, the proprietor of the cargo. The Count de Meneles, his Faithful Majefty's Miniffer at Rome, has made fome reprefentations on this head to Cardinal Paffavicini, Secretary of State, to prevent the difpofal of the cargo by the taker, till orders fhould arrive from the Court of Portugal. By a convention between the two Courts, it is ftated, it is faid, that in cafe England fhould declare war againft any neutral power, fhe fhould grant a fufficient time to advertife the neutral fhips of fuch war, in order to fhelter, by fuch declaration, the properties of the fubjects of the Court of Portugal, without which the prizes fhould not be deemed lawful, and England not having given proper time to the Dutch, we ardently wifh to know how this conteft will be decided.

Two Dutch fhips, taken coming out of Smyrna by the Maidftone and Anne, two Englifh privateers, and laden with cotton, mohair, carpets, and other goods equally fufceptible of the contagion which ftill rages at Smyrna, have juft been ordered out of this port. They are gone to Leghorn to perform a ftrict quarantine.

Lifbon, April 24. They write from Cornbra, that a few days ago they had a furious tempeft, with hail of a prodigious fize, which fell with fuch violence, that though it lafted but fix minutes, it has deftroyed the vines, and fpoiled all the produce of the country, and caufed many other damages.

Paris, May 18. They write from Breft, that the 11th inft. M. de la Motte Piquet came into that road with the prizes taken from the Englifh, conffting of 21 merchant fhips, and a corfair, they having funk one merchant fhip and a corfair. The fame day the Franklin cutter carried into l'Orient two others of the fame fleet which had been chaced by M. de la Motte Piquet, one of 500 tons, and the other of 350.

LONDON.

Sir James Wright's account of the loyalty of the Georgians muft be highly pleafing to Government, and every friend to it in the nation. The revenue can be no object to this country, and may probably not be accepted; but it fhews a friendly fpirit of cordial reconciliation with the parent ftate, which will, no doubt, be cultivated as it deferves.

On Wednefday, advice was received from Guernfey, that a French frigate, in chacing a privateer in there, the wind blowing ftrong at N. N. E. was driven upon a fand-bank and entirely loft, and that it was fuppofed all the crew were drowned, as the fhip went to pieces.

The account of an expreſs arriving over land at the India Houfe, from the Eaft Indies, is not true; and therefore the [illegible] country to annoy Hyder Ally is falfe. *Lond. Packet.*

Near 3000 troops are embarked on board 30 tranfports at Bremeleke, under convoy of one frigate and two floops of war, and hourly expected to arrive at fome port on the north coaft.

The Dutch are gone to Elfineur, to convoy their homeward-bound trade from Ruffia, &c.

In a letter received from a merchant in town from Lifbon, it is pofitively aflerted, that the Court of Portugal has promifed to admit the manufactures of Ireland to their market, and that the late difagreeable interruption to their commerce will be fpeedily obviated, and all complaints removed.

Letters from Cadiz, of the 20th of April, announce, that a Spanifh frigate from the Havannah arrived there on the 19th. She brings advice, that the regifter fhips, whofe departure had been poftponed to a more diftant period, will fpeedily fail for Europe, under convoy of fome fhips of war; they add, that when this fhip left the Havannah, there was a report of an expedition on foot by the united forces of the French and Spaniards againft Jamaica.

One of the private letters brought with the public difpatches from India, give fome defcription of the army of the famous Hyder Ali, on its appearance in the field of battle, previous to the flight of the Nabob of Arcot. The Conqueror himfelf was drawn in a fuperb palanquin, from which alighting, he mounted a beautiful horfe, and was remarkably active during the whole battle, greatly animating the foldiery by his own perfonal example. After the conflict, he conferred honours on feveral European officers who had fignalized themfelves.

Near the palanquin from which Hyder Ali alighted, ftood fix ftate elephants moft fplendidly clothed with houdars, and alfo bearing flags and kettle drums. Near thefe were feated, in their palanquins, four Khans of the prefence.

Some days after the engagement, Hyder Ali had a public levee of his officers of ftate, and other perfons of diftinction. They approached, however, to the Mufnud, where the Victor was feated, with a brilliant ftar of diamonds hanging at his left breaft. The Khans then prefented him with golden mohurs; and a kind of fong, or poem, panegyrizing the virtues of the Hero, was then chaunted, attended by a band of mufic.

Hyder Ali is repreſented as a fenfible Prince; and yet his mind appears perpetually agitated by the violence of ambition, as the furface of the fea is by the fury of the winds. Experience warns him that perils and troubles are the conſequence of his purfuits; and ſtill theſe effects tend but to encreaſe his ardour: He is evidently influenced by the three grand paſſions which incite to human actions, and are the ſource of all misfortune, viz. ambition, varice, and caprice.

A few weeks ago a certain great perſonage was ſo offended at his eldeſt ſon's ſitting ſo long under the hands of his friſeur, that he ſent for M——gue, to adviſe with him what ſteps were proper to be taken to check ſuch an unprofitable mode of waſting his time—when his Gr—e replyed, "You had better, Sir, leave him to himſelf; if you attempt to check him, it will only increaſe the weakneſs; leave him to himſelf, and his own natural good ſenſe will conquer ſuch juvenile foibles." His Gr—e's advice was followed.

The following particulars of the inſurrection in the Canton of Fribourg, and not Bern, as at firſt reported, have been tranſmitted to us from an authority that may be depended upon:

On the 1ſt inſtant, a dangerous conſpiracy was diſcovered at Fribourg, capital of the Canton of the ſame name, which the conſpirators had fully determined to put into execution on the morning of the 3d, when, under favour of the fair that was to have been held that day, their intentions were to have entered that city, with their arms hidden in carts and waggons, and to have made themſelves maſters of the Arſenal, put all the members of the ſenate to the ſword, &c. Happily, their deſign was diſcovered, and expreſſes were next day ſent to Bern for aſſiſtance. At midnight, a detachment of the garriſon of Bern, and three companies of dragoons of that canton, entered Fribourg, with ſeveral pieces of artillery, having marched about forty miles that day. On the morning of the 3d, a body of five or ſix hundred inſurgents appeared at the gates of the city, which finding ſhut, they retired into a wood at a ſmall diſtance from the capital. Next day, the roads leading to it were crowded with inſurgents quite up to the gates. In ſhort, the inſurrection was gaining ground every moment. The twenty-four pariſhes of the Old Diſtrict were up in arms together with the Bailywick of Gruyeves, the ſeat of the rebellion, where they had made themſelves maſters of the [illegible], proviſions, and ammunition, and confined the Bailiff. The State neither could nor dare truſt to its own ſubjects. Among but a few hundred ſcattered volunteers having offered their aſſiſtance, the danger was great; the more ſo, as the capital contained a large number of malcontents: And, had it not been for the ſpeedy aſſiſtance from Bern, Fribourg had been undone. The inſurgents were commanded by a major Chenaux; another body of 1400 was commanded in the interior parts of the country by a Mr de Caſtotaz, an attorney. On the Saturday, 5th inſtant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the dragoons of Bern, commanded by Colonel de Graideville, with two companies of the garriſon of that city, and five field-pieces, marched out, and ſurrounded the wood where the inſurgents had retired, who, at the ſight of the Bern troops, threw down their arms, &c. begged mercy, and ſurrendered themſelves, without a drop of blood being ſhed. They were all taken, with 500 ſtands of arms, and carried to Fribourg. A quarter of an hour before which, Chenaux, their leader, had quitted them, to go to a neighbouring village, where 400 inſurgents were aſſembled. His Lieutenant eſcaped, and followed him; they quarrelled about having made no defence. The Lieutenant was wounded; but he run Chenaux through the body with his bayonet, and killed him on the ſpot. The Lieutenant was apprehended and brought to Fribourg, where he will meet the puniſhment due to his crime as a rebel; and the body of Chenaux has been quartered, and his head ſet on a pole, at the entrance to march to Gruyeves, but they find no reſiſtance, as the inſurgents have loſt their leaders, and are diſperſed.

The cauſe of this rebellion is attributed to the ſenate of Fribourg having adjudged to itſelf a foreſt in the Bailiwick of Gruyeves, of which the inhabitants of that Bailiwick had hitherto enjoyed the poſſeſſion; to which may be added, the diſcontent of a bigotted people, occaſioned by the ſuppreſſion of ſome holidays. Never was a revolt ſo badly conducted and ſupported. Scarce any money, proviſion, or ammunitions; not even an abattis in the wood to retrench themſelves; and yet the alarm in Fribourg was extenſive. And now, they are aſhamed of the conduct of their own people, in having ſurrendered themſelves at the firſt ſight of a handful of Bern militia.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman on board the Earl of Hertford Eaſt Indiaman, dated Portſmouth, May 19.

"We ſailed from the Downs the 14th. In thick foggy weather we loſt our convoy, on the 16th; and fell in with three French privateers about four leagues from the Iſle of Wight. We immediately cleared ſhip, and were ready for action; but we ſuppoſed they took us for a ſhip of force, as they all ſheered off with crouded ſail as faſt as a ſmart breeze could blow. Being ſurrounded by them in the inſtant, we plainly diſcovered one had 18, another 12, and the 8 guns; but by our ſeeming readineſs to attack them, made a well-contrived eſcape."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, May 22, 1781.

"A number of families from Gibraltar are come paſſengers in the ſhips arrived here; the account they bring of the deſtruction of the town, and the extreme diſtreſs of the inhabitants, many of whom are entirely ruined, are truly pitiable; the Spaniards failed in their attempt on the fleet, with their fireſhips. We learn alſo from the officers of the fleet, that Monday the 24th inſtant, the Nonſuch, 64 guns, Sir James Wallace, being detached from the fleet to chace, purſued the ſhip he was ſent after that day, and next morning, being then out of hearing and ſight of the fleet, he found the ſhip he purſued was the Languedoc, 90 guns; he immediately ranged up along-ſide her, and poured in his broadſides ſo faſt, that Monſieur, who was yard arm and yard arm, filled his top gallants, and ſet off. The Nonſuch purſued again with every rag of ſail ſet, and again came up with her, and pelted her ſo cloſely, that the Languedoc was ſo far ſilenced, as to fire but two or three guns in twenty minutes. Sir James Wallace plyed her ſtill more warmly, but one unlucky ſhot from the Languedoc carried away his fore-yard, on which the Frenchman ſet off; and the Nonſuch being ſo diſabled by the loſs of the fore-yard, was forced to give up the chace. It is hoped the Languedoc will not be able to reach Breſt, but fall in with ſome of our cruizers under Digby. The number of killed and wounded on board the Nonſuch was, 27 killed, and 60 wounded. It is imagined that the Languedoc muſt have 200 killed and wounded. It is rather remarkable that the Languedoc is the ſhip which took Sir James Wallace in the Experiment in America, and in which he came paſſenger to France."

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Friday, May 25.*

OPINION *of the* JUDGES, *on the Claims of Lady* ERESBY *and her Sister, to the Office of* LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN *of* ENGLAND.

The Lord *Chancellor* having taken the woolsack, Lord Chief Baron *Skinner* rose, and informed their Lordships, that, in pursuance of their reference to them on Tuesday last, they had met, and deliberated on the following questions:

1st, "Whether the Duke of Ancaster, having died seized of the office of Great Chamberlain of England, leaving Lady Willoughby of Eresby, and Lady Charlotte Bertie, his sisters and coheirs, the elder being married, does the said office belong to the eldest alone, or to both?"

2dly, "Whether, in either case, is the husband of the eldest entitled to execute the said office?"

3dly, "Whether both sisters may execute it by deputy?"

4thly, "How must such deputy be appointed?"

5thly and lastly, "Does it devolve upon the King to name a proper person or persons to execute the office during the incapacity of the heir?"

The Lord Chief Baron having stated the questions referred to them, proceeded to acquaint their Lordships with the rule of common law, with respect to the right of coheirs, which, his Lordship said, made them equal, so that the one could not enjoy a greater part of an estate than the other. In the present instance, the late Duke of Ancaster having died seized of the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, and in default of any issue, the two sisters of his Grace, the Lady Eresby, and her sister Lady Caroline Bertie, were the undoubted successors to that office, and both were to appoint a deputy to execute the duties thereof. The learned Lord enlarged pretty much upon the rule of common law towards coheirs, and laid down this positive and unambiguous explanation of it, that in all possible cases whatever, the estate devolving upon the coheirs must be equally divided between them; and the office in question being an office of profit, as well as honour, both Lady Eresby and her sister were alike competent to appoint a person to perform it. When it so happened, that an appointment of an advowson fell to the coheirs, though only one could present thereto, yet the profits accruing from it were to be made equal, as one of them was to present one time, and the other another, or the emolument arising therefrom was to be rendered, in some way or another, as advantageous to the one as to the other. The learned Lord having established the right of Lady Eresby and her sister to appoint, proceeded to state several instances in support of the opinion, one of which was the case of two sisters, coheirs of an Earl of Leicester, who succeeded to the Lord Chamberlainship of England, and actually appointed to the same.

The Lord Chief Baron having gone very considerably into history, and adduced a variety of precedents, in order to strengthen the judgment he was about to deliver, informed their Lordships, that he had it in direction from the learned Judges to express their opinion on the questions referred, which was,

To the 1st, "That the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England belongs to *both* the sisters."

To the 2d, "That the husband of the eldest is *not* of right entitled to execute the said office."

To the 3d, "That both the sisters may execute it by deputy, to be by them appointed."

To the 4th, "Such deputy not to be of a degree inferior to a Knight."

To the 5th, "Such deputy to be approved by his Majesty."

Lord *Mansfield* then addressed their Lordships, and said, the matter which had taken up so much of their time, was now drawing nearly to a conclusion. The whole of it, from the opinion that had been just delivered from the learned Judges, was at length reduced to a very narrow compass. The sisters of the late Duke of Ancaster, being coheirs to his Grace, Mr Buriel, the husband of the eldest sister, had claimed a right of executing the same, and the learned Judges had declared it to be their unanimous opinion, that the appointment lay equally in them both. The learned Lord took notice of the objection that had been thrown out at the bar, that the office could not be performed by any one under the degree of a Knight, and supported that objection by several precedents drawn from history. It was a matter of doubt with his Lordship, whether the office could be held by any one under the rank of a Peer, for the Lord Great Chamberlain was [illegible] House, and bring [illegible] information, though his Lordship did not dare to recommend to the House to report any such opinion to his Majesty, because it was not grounded in any point of law, and, if received, would greatly injure the estate of the coheirs, the Lady Eresby and her sister. The learned Lord, however, observed, that the office of Lord Great Chamberlain was first given to a Commoner, De Vere, though he would not say, that because it was at first held by a Commoner, that the coheirs of the late Duke of Ancaster could appoint a Commoner thereto.

His Lordship stated at large the manner in which the matter had come before the House, it having been referred to them by the King, and said, that the Lady Eresby had attained to the office by lineal descent from the 14th Earl of Oxford, in the year 1625, from which time, till the present one, there had always been males to take upon them the office. The learned Lord perfectly agreed with the Judges in the opinion they had given, and therefore moved their Lordships, "That they should report to his Majesty, that having sat many days on the several claims for the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, which his Majesty had been pleased to refer to them, for their advice how he should act therein, and of which office the late Duke of Ancaster had died seized, without any issue to succeed thereto, and their Lordships having taken the opinion of the learned Judges respecting the same, their Lordships have resolved to certify to his Majesty, that the appointment of the said office of Lord Great Chamberlain is in the Lady Eresby, and her sister Lady Caroline Bertie, the coheirs of the late Duke of Ancaster, and that they are jointly to appoint a deputy to execute the duties thereof, with his Majesty's approbation; but that no person can be appointed under the degree of a Knight."

The Lord Chancellor then read the question as delivered by Lord Mansfield, and submitting it to their Lordships, it passed accordingly.

In a Committee on the bill relative to cotton utensils, went through the same without amendment.

Lord Stormont presented several papers relative to Mr Fordyce's petition for taking off the duties on foul salt. The titles were read, and the papers ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for preventing abuses and profanations on the Lord's day, was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Greenwich Hospital bill, the Plymouth poor bill, and the Stower navigation bill, were presented.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, May 25.*

This day, in the House of Commons, the order of the day being called for, the House resolved itself into a Committee on East India affairs, when Lord *North* informed the Committee, that there being no offer likely to come from the East India Company respecting their differences with the Public, his Lordship had rose for the purpose of bringing it to a termination by a short bill, which his Lordship preferred to a long one, as the Company had yet two years unexpired of their charter for an exclusive trade, and might probably, before the next session of Parliament, come to an amicable agreement with the Public for a renewal of their charter. His Lordship therefore moved the Committee, that leave be given to bring in a bill to continue to the East India Company their charter for one year longer, during which time they are to divide 8 per cent. for themselves, and when they divide more, all above 8 per cent. up to 16 per cent. is to be the property of the Public; and in case of their dividend being more than 16 per cent. all above is to be divided between the Public and the Company in an equal proportion. His Lordship stated, that in case this bill should be approved of, he meant that East India affairs should continue in the hands of the Company, with this only exception, that henceforward, all dispatches to be transmitted by the Company to India, should be first sent to the Secretary of State's Office, for the approbation of the Crown; and in case the Company should be distressed in their circumstances, they were to be at liberty to borrow to the amount of 500,000 l. from his Majesty's Exchequer. His Lordship having enlarged upon these points, moved the question he had stated.

General *Smith* said, the noble Lord appeared to him to be acting more like a Commissioner of bankrupts, than a Minister of State, with a great trading Company; he would first take all they had, and then lend them a little to enable them to carry on trade. It was to the last degree ridiculous to talk of a surplus of 16 per cent. as his Lordship well knew it was hardly possible for a higher dividend. For his part, he would sooner wish their charter not renewed, than it should be done on such terms; and, for one, should strongly oppose it.

Mr *Hussey* reprobated the measure as cruel and unconstitutional, and the proposal of sending every order to the Treasury would be productive of no good, but was putting the affairs of India into the hands of Government, and wresting it from those who have long carried them on, and from whom the Public have received great emolument; by the measures now proposed, the Company would be ruined, and the Public considerable losers.

The *Solicitor-General* supported Lord North's arguments, and went a little farther, by proposing, that as immense fortunes were continually making in the east, and that in a very short time, to the amazement of every body, that every gentleman who went thither, and having amassed princely fortunes, should be obliged to give an account how they had acquired such sums. Their salaries, though very large, would not enable them to do it; he feared it was done by the receipt of large presents, (which they have no right to take) and distressing the inhabitants of the east to fill the pockets of Europeans. His wish was to protect the natives from the ravages of such men.

Mr *T. Townshend* took up the learned gentleman; he thought it was full as necessary to enquire into the manner how large fortunes were made at home by those employed by Government, and their friends; and thought that if none of the gentlemen who come thus loaded from India were permitted to sit within those walls, it would be attended with greater benefit to this kingdom, than that of forming a kind of Court of Inquisition, to come at the knowledge how every man returning from the east had acquired his money.

The *Solicitor General* believed the Honourable Gentleman had misunderstood him. His meaning was, not that men who traded there should be included in his proposition, but such only who were sent thither in any particular capacity, for which they were rather profusely paid, and with which payment they ought to be satisfied.

Mr *Dempster* said, that if the 600,000 l. was taken from the Company, they would be deprived of carrying on the trade to the extent they wished without borrowing somewhere. It was proposed to lend them 500,000 l. perhaps this might be asked merely for the purpose of encreasing the dividends, and not for the purpose of trade; if so, it would prove rather prejudicial than otherwise. For the purpose of trading they were often obliged to borrow of the Bank to the amount of one or two hundred thousand pounds at a time, therefore need not have recourse to the Treasury.

Lord *North* replied, that he did not mean that they should borrow money for the purpose of raising dividends, but to support the Company (which was at the same time serving the public) on any emergency that the trade might require it.

Mr *Purling* thought the restriction, that no more than eight per cent. should go into the pockets of the proprietors, was a hard proposition, and would probably prevent other persons hazarding their money in that manner; and it would be better for the present Company that the charter was taken from them, because it was not doubted that if no clog was laid upon them by Government, they would be enabled to divide that sum, and have a prospect of getting more.

The question being put, was carried without a division, and ordered to be reported.

The Duke of Athol's bill was read a third time, and several amendments made thereto. The question was then put, that this bill do now pass; a debate arising, the same, by agreement of the House, was adjourned to Monday next.

The Winchester election bill, and the linen bill, were reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

A motion was made for an account to be laid before that House, of the charges of the different transports taken up for the service of Government.

Mr Alderman Newnham made a report from the Committee, to whom the Newgate petition had been referred; the report was read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Sir Grey Cooper presented a bill for raising a further sum of money by loan or Exchequer bill: The same was read a first time.

A Committee was, upon motion, appointed "to enquire, whether by any, and what means, more effectual encouragement can be given to volunteers to enter on board his Majesty's ships of war."

An account was ordered to be laid before the House, of what moneys [illegible] by the Treasurer of his Majesty's navy in pursuance of an act of the 20th of his present Majesty, entitled, "An act for continuing the encouragement and reward to persons discovering the longitude at sea."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *May 26.*

THE King has been pleased to present the Rev. Mr William Garvie to the united parishes of Dupplin and Aberdalgie, in the presbytery and county of Perth, vacant by the death of Mr Thomas Rankine.

War Office, May 26. 1781.

2d Regiment of dragoon guards, Captain Robert Hewetson, of 21st dragoons, is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice Cathcart Taylor.

6th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant John Singleton, of 21st dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice John Hare.

10th Regiment of dragoons, Captain-Lieutenant Francis Gregory, of 19th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Harry Portal.

19th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant John Hare, of 6th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Francis Gregory.

2d Regiment of dragoons, Captain-Lieutenant Harry Portal, of the 10th dragoons, to be Captain of a troop, vice Robert Hewetson.

Cornet William Walton, of 7th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice John Singleton.

1st Regiment of foot guards, Captain Charles Whitworth to be Captain of a company, vice John Woodford. Ensign Peregrine Dealtry to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Whitworth.

Doctor Thomas Clerk to be Physician to the forces in North America, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton.

Patrick Connor, late an Assistant Surgeon to the hospital at St Vincent's, to be Apothecary to the hospitals in the Leeward Islands.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *May 25.*

The La Madonna de Monte Nero and St Vigilia, De Rosa, from Leghorn to Liverpool, is taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Algesiras, where, it is said, the cargo will be condemned.

The outward-bound West India fleet, under convoy of the Nymph, which sailed from Cork the 27th ult. was spoke with all well, the 4th inst. lat. 49. 45. long. 12.

The Prince William privateer, Captain Gowland, of London, and the Jupiter, Drew, from Dartmouth to Quebec, were well 200 leagues to the westward.

The Lark, Dudley, from Cork, bound to New York, foundered on her passage, the crew saved.

The sloop Revenge privateer of London, of 16 guns and 29 men; the Swedish brig Sophia, Alberton, prize to the Ferret privateer, Archer; and the brig Hester, Castaldy, laden with herrings from Killibegs, bound to Cork, are all taken by the Eagle privateer of St Maloes.

The Beschleugung, Peters, of Stralsound, from Lisbon to London, is put into Pool by contrary winds.

Falmouth, 21. Arrived from a cruize the Lark, Plane, who engaged a French cutter two hours, and had three men wounded. Friday last, nine American prisoners broke out of Kegellick goal, and stole a small boat, in which they put to sea; the next morning, off the Lizard, they took the Good Intent, Davis, of Mevigissey, sent the Captain and crew on shore, and proceeded for France.

The Smaragada, Brine, from Cork to Quebec, was taken the 9th instant by the Eagle privateer of St Maloes, of 28 twenty four pounders, 10 twelve-pounders, 2 eighteen-pounders, and 450 men.

Portsmouth, 23. Yesterday, put back the Alert sloop of war, with the merchantmen which sailed on Sunday last for the Downs. This morning returned to St Helen's, Admiral Parker, with the Victory, Sultan, Magnanime, Princess Amelia, and Leander men of war.

Portsmouth, 24. Arrived a French brig from Martinico, taken by the Cumberland man of war.

The George, Major, from Bristol to Fyall and Quebec, overset at Fyall; the crew saved.

The Industry privateer, Captain Phillips, is taken by two French frigates.

From the London Papers, May 26.

LONDON.

This day Mr Erskine moved the Court of King's Bench, that a rule might be granted to shew cause, why an information should not be entered against Mr Wright, for having refused to grant a warrant against an Hon. Gentleman, at the suit of Mr Macarthy, for being guilty of a detestable crime: and also for a rule against Mr Bond, his clerk, for publishing a libel against Mr Macarthy, in which he means to insinuate, that Mr Macarthy, with other persons, were conspirators against the honour and reputation of the Hon. Gentleman. Mr Erskine made a short exordium to the affidavits which he had to produce in support of his application, and on their being read, they appeared to contain no new matter different from the state of the case which we have given in former papers, except that the gentleman made three different attempts, and these in so bold a way, that it was impossible that mere accident could have been admitted as a reasonable excuse. It appeared by affidavit, that Mr Bond went to the different printing offices of news-papers, and there tendered a paper for insertion, which contained the most unjustifiable and unjust aspersions against Mr Macarthy and the gentlemen that had been witnesses of the repeated attacks made upon him. The court ordered a rule to shew cause in both cases.

By the private dispatches from Bengal, we learn that a further reinforcement of 300 Europeans, and 800 Seapoys had been sent to the relief of the Coromandel Coast. Meer Abdullah Beig, Rajah of the Patna country had raised an army of 10,000 men, which are taken into the Company's service. Trejudulia, a fort 100 miles from Calcutta, had surrendered to the Company's arms. Surkeil Cawn had retreated to the southermost part of the empire. Allinoadar Abdallah Cawn, in the environs of Patna, had raised an army of 20,000 men, and was upon their march to join the Company's troops. The action at Cullastadore was in favour of the Company's army. Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, with his detachment, had taken Sempavaradorr, which belonged to Jan Aldeil Beig, brother to the Rajah of Patna, in which were upwards of 80 pieces of cannon, and 1600 men, who surrendered to the Colonel at discretion. This Rajah's brother is in the interest of the French, consequently in that of Hyder Ally, but is too weak to stand against his brother, united with the Company's forces. The Treasury of Bengal has, after paying all *arwy demands*, near 1,700,000 l. which will be made known to the proprietors at the next general convention. The Company's European army in the kingdom of Bengal does not consist of less than 6,000 men, Seapoys about 46,000, well disciplined, and firmly attached to the Company.

The alarm respecting the fate of the Jamaica fleet encreases daily, as unless they returned to port again, there is great reason to apprehend, from their being so long after their time, they have met with some accident.

Though the accounts from the West-Indies, which we have received by the way of Ireland, are highly pleasing, and not very improbable, they do not gain credit; yet when we consider that the intelligence has come through different channels, and perfectly agree, we need not despair of having it confirmed, when a fair wind gives an opportunity for ships to get into the Channel. The capture of six French ships of the line, which would make a difference of twelve in our favour, would compensate for the loss we have sustained by the activity of Monsr. de la Motte Piquet, and relieve us from every ground of apprehension for our islands. *Gen. Even. Post.*

A gentleman who is just arrived in town from France, informs us, that it was reported there that Admiral Hood had actually fallen in with the French fleet off Martinique, consisting of six or seven sail of the line, and several transports with troops on board, and had taken the whole convoy. This report he says, seemed to gain credit in France. *Ibid.*

Sir James Wallace, in the late action with the Languedoc, was wounded in the thigh by the bone of a man that was killed: It was impossible to continue the action any longer, because every officer in the ship, except the second Lieutenant, was wounded.

The Nonsuch man of war, at Portsmouth, is ordered to be paid off, that she may go into dock, and be repaired immediately.

The five following Ladies, all nearly marriageable, are said to be in possession of, or heiresses to upwards of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, viz. the Countess of Sutherland, Miss Pulteney, Miss Scott, Miss Curwen, and Miss Child.

A letter from Maldenaspus assures us, that the late reports of the appearance of a Dutch fleet on the coasts of Norfolk, are totally without foundation. Several coal ships from Sunderland and Newcastle, entered at the custom-house at Malden, on Thursday last, the masters of which declare that they saw no Dutch ship on their passage.

Nan Catley's reason for continuing on the stage, in opposition to the opinion of her Physicians, is owing to her laudable intention of leaving to her children five thousand pounds each at her death. As she has five children, and has not yet accumulated eighteen thousand pounds, the publick need not be afraid of being deprived of her abilities for some years, provided her health bears pace with her spirits.

The Indian Bramin, who came over to England with the two other Persees, lies dangerously ill at their house in College-Street, Westminster.

Yesterday a general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to adjournment from Monday the 21st curt. in order to proceed by ballot on the following question: "That this Court doth approve of the propositions read and amended at a general Court held this day, to be offered to Government as the basis of an agreement for the prolongation of the Company's exclusive trade." The ballot commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, and closed exactly at six, when the Directors retired into an adjoining Committee-room, to take the numbers; in about half an hour they returned into Court, and declared the numbers to be,

For the amended propositions	—	253
Against them	—	32
	Majority	221

The Court then adjourned till Monday next, eleven o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 23.

"A report having prevailed here that a Dutch fleet of men of war was hovering on the coast of Essex, Admiral Pye sent out several armed vessels, to learn if there was any truth in it. They are returned, and the only intelligence they bring is, that three or four Dutchmen of war are cruising between Harwich and Helvoetsluys, but no fleet has been on that coast, except a fleet of colliers."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 26.

" Since the preſent Miniſter took in hand the reins of government, there has never been a period, perhaps, when oppoſition has made ſo miſerable an appearance. In every great national queſtion that has been put of late in the Lower Houſe, the friends of Government have divided two-thirds more than their opponents. As to the Lords, the attempts of oppoſition have been ſo very unſucceſsful this ſeſſion of Parliament, that the remainder of it is expected to paſs away, without even another ſtruggle for a little popularity by the *patriotic* ſide of the Houſe. What adds too to the diſconſolation of the Lords, the Earl of S——e, their leader, and the *Chatham* of the day, has lately been pretty much cloſetted reſpecting an offer his Lordſhip is ſaid to have had for joining Adminiſtration, and which offer, it is whiſpered to be more than probable, he will ſhortly accept of.

" The American war, however, will be again brought upon the carpet, by a motion from the oppoſition, as Mr Hartley is, on Monday next, to move the Houſe on that ſubject. The very inconſiſtent part that theſe gentlemen have taken in that buſineſs all along, has been truly ridiculous and contemptible. Mr Burke, in particular, has more than any other of our *patriots* diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that way. His cry has ever been for the Miniſter to put an end to the war with America, and end the diſpute between that country and the parent ſtate. The Americans declare, they will never make peace with Great Britain, until ſhe firſt acknowledges and grants her independency. This Mr *Burke* dares the Miniſter to do, and, at the ſame time, abuſes him by the hour together, in the moſt virulent ſtrain of perſonal ſatire and invective, becauſe he will not effect a reconciliation with America. What ſhall we ſay of ſuch men!

" The Lord Advocate of Scotland, who has, for a long time paſt, been growing moſt rapidly in the eſteem of at leaſt thoſe who are in the practice of dividing with Miniſtry, may now be fairly ſaid to have attained to the higheſt pinacle of Parliamentary popularity. He does not reply to the arguments of oppoſition in an unfair or artful manner, but meets them boldly and manfully, and putting aſide the weak parts, or anſwering them *en paſſant* invariably, attacks their ſtrongeſt points, and preſently renders them of no effect. Even his opponents, while they feel the force of his reaſoning, are unanimous in acknowledging that he is an able debater, and are conſtrained, though they dread his power, to admire his talents. Every new debate exhibits his abilities in ſome freſh light, and, at this time in particular, his ſervices are peculiarly acceptable to Government, as neither the preſent Attorney or Solicitor G——l by any means rank in the firſt circles of eminence.

" The hearing of the caſes of the ſeveral claimants to the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, being now concluded, after a tedious proceſs of many days, at the bar of the Lords; it may not be incurious to obſerve, that, after all, neither of the parties that have laid claim to it can poſſibly enjoy, but through the grace and favour of his Majeſty. The twelve Judges have expreſſed it as their joint opinion, and the Lords have reported upon it, that the right of appointing to the office is in the Lady Ereſby and her ſiſter, Lady Georgina Bertie; but that no perſon can execute the office under the degree of a *Knight*. Hence, Mr *Burrell*, the huſband of Lady Ereſby, who from that circumſtance claims a right of executing the office, is evidently incompetent to fill it. It is, therefore, clear, that it devolves to the King to name the Lord Great Chamberlain. It is, however, confidently ſaid, and generally credited, that Mr Burell will be honoured with the proper qualification; and ſome go ſo far as to announce, that he will, on the occaſion, be called to the Upper Houſe, by the title of Lord Ereſby.

" The ſhort bill which Lord North has obtained leave to bring in for prolonging the Company's charter for a year longer, gives general ſatisfaction to every one who is really a friend to the Public and the Company. By enacting, that all divided above 8 *per cent.* up to 16 *per cent* ſhall be the property of the public; the latter will find it their intereſt to promote the ſucceſs of the former, as from her proſperity alone the public can ever hope to reap any benefit."

Lately was married, by ſpecial licence, at Mrs Robertſon's houſe in Wimpole-ſtreet, London, John Henderſon, Eſq; member of Parliament, ſon of Sir Robert Henderſon, Bart. to Miſs Robertſon, only daughter of Major-General Robertſon, Governor of New York.

On the 22d inſt. died, at his houſe in Roſs-ſhire, Murdo Mackenzie, Eſq; of Ardroſs, a ſenſible, worthy man, univerſally regretted by his friends and acquaintances. He is ſucceeded by his grandchild Murdo, ſecond ſon to James Munro, Eſq; of Teaninich, who takes his grandfather's name and title.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of King Charles's reſtoration, the great guns were fired from the Caſtle, and the ſame was obſerved as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

We hear, that in a letter to a certain patriotic member of Parliament, dated Rotterdam the 10th inſtant, the following particulars are mentioned: " That ſeven privateers of conſiderable force were ſitting out at Rotterdam and Amſterdam: That the fitting out of more than ten men of war goes very ſlowly; ſeveral private merchants are ruined by the capture of St Euſtatia, and that Amſterdam has ſuffered conſiderably: That even in thoſe few places where a war with England was reprobated, the public voice is united in calling the tranſactions at St Euſtatia a mean and cowardly robbery of private individuals: That the Engliſh were not inſulted, but treated with regard, until the account of the plunder of St Euſtatia was made public, a remarkable inſtance of which happened on the 8th inſtant:—An old man who uſed to ſell what he ſtiled *Engliſh Cakes*, was deſired to deſiſt ſelling the commodities of an enemy. However, the man having a good trade, did not profit by the advice, but continued the ſame cry; on which the mob tarred him, and flung him and his basket into one of the canals. The nobility, and Magiſtrates of Zealand, who were moſt zealous in the Engliſh intereſt, were lately much changed; that the Stadtholder was much harraſſed how to conduct himſelf; that at the Hague, Rotterdam, and Leyden, where the Iriſh Parliament was, a few months ago, looked upon as a prodigy of national integrity, the Members were held in the higheſt contempt, for the ſudden change in their ſpirit; that foreigners, in every public company, expreſs their ſurpriſe, viz. that the wiſemen and the volunteers, do not exert the talents of the one, and the courage of the other. The account concludes with the information of ſome veſſels of war being ſeen to take in their lading, and go ſome to the Northern Seas, and others to join the French fleet, and particularly to endeavour to capture part of the Baltic fleet. The review of their beſt troops at the Hague, on the 14th inſt. amounted only to 3000 effective men, who were (in appearance) as fine men as ever appeared in an army. Great expectations were raiſed, that the armament lately ſailed from France would meet the Jamaica fleet, or make good their intended arrivals, part in the Weſt Indies, and part on the continent of America. It was generally believed, that the ſmalleſt naval victory obtained by the Britiſh fleet, would induce the Dutch to make peace: all timber fit for ſhip-building had been ſold to France."

Yeſterday the General Aſſembly took under conſideration the caſe of the Pariſh of Terregles. The facts ſtated were as follow:

The church of Teregles having become vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr John Heron, in the 1780, the Duke of Queenſberry, undoubted patron of the pariſh, granted a preſentation to Mr John Kennedy of that benefice. The preſentation, with a letter of acceptance from the preſentee, were laid before the preſbytery of Dumfries, who, on the 1ſt Auguſt, appointed a moderation of a call on the 24th of that month. Of 13 heritors, whereof the pariſh conſiſts, ſeven either ſigned the call, or concurred, by letters, with the ſettlement of the preſentee; one is not of the perſuaſion of this church; four, who did not ſign the call, made no oppoſition to the preſentee. One heritor only, Mr Mackinnel, appeared to oppoſe the ſettlement. The other three, who ſay they are commiſſioners from 48 heads of families, are not heritors in the pariſh.

When the moderation was laid before the preſbytery on 3d October, they did not proceed, but referred the matter to the ſynod of Dumfries. The ſynod, on 17th October, refuſed to ſuſtain the call to the preſentee; whereupon Mr Kennedy proteſted, and appealed to the Aſſembly; and a number of the members of ſynod diſſented from the ſentence, and proteſted for liberty to complain to the Aſſembly.

Counſel being heard for both parties, after ſome reaſoning among the members, a motion was made and ſeconded, for the following ſtate of a vote, *Reverſe* the ſentence of the Synod, or *Not?* Another motion was made and ſeconded, *Reverſe*, or *Remit?* A debate enſued which of theſe motions ſhould be carried to a vote, when it was agreed to call the roll to know whether the *firſt* or *ſecond* motion ſhould be adopted. It carried for the *firſt;* by which means Mr Kennedy is appointed to be ſettled by the Preſbytery with all convenient ſpeed, agreeable to the rules of the Church.

For want of room, an Abſtract of the Speeches is neceſſarily deferred till our next.

After going through ſome matters of form, the General Aſſembly this day took up the cauſe of the pariſh of Fenwick, in which the Right Hon. the Earl of Glaſgow and his Curators, who preſented Mr William Boyd to the vacant church of Fenwick, and Mr Boyd, were appellants; and James and William Cuthbertſons, and John Lyle, elders of the ſaid pariſh, and others, were reſpondents.—As it is probable the Aſſembly will ſit late, we muſt delay particulars till our next.

We hear that a warrant is come down for the reſtoration of the Magiſtracy and Town-Council of Stirling by a poll election. The poll, we are told, is to begin on Monday the 11th. The Judges appointed are, the Sheriff-deputes of Stirling, Perth, and Lanark. It is ſaid no honorary burgeſſes, nor thoſe entered ſince the burgh was diſfranchiſed, will be entitled to vote on the election of magiſtrates. Several alterations are made in the ſet, which, it is thought, will not be diſagreeable to the community.

We are well informed, that the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth, beſides other demonſtrations of joy, will be announced from the battery betwixt Leith and Newhaven, mounting 8 twenty-four pounders.

Monday laſt, orders were received from London to guard Luke Ryan in the ſtricteſt manner. From this it is conjectured, that government mean to bring him to trial as a traitor to his country.

Mr Salomon, firſt violin to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, the moſt celebrated performer on that inſtrument in Europe, is ſoon expected in this city. From the very beſt authority, we are aſſured, that a player of his weight never before appeared in Scotland.

Monday laſt, the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates diſmiſſed one Mathieſon from being a beadle or door keeper in the New Church, on account of bad behaviour. We preſume what is complained of in an Eſſay in this night's paper, under the ſignature of *A Member of the Aſſembly*, was the principal crime he had been guilty of.

Extract of a letter from Kinſale, Monday, May 21, 3 o'clock P. M.

" I take the preſent opportunity of informing you, per bearer, whom I met by accident going to Cork, that there is arrived this inſtant, in our harbour, a large Spaniſh Galleon, prize to the Sandwich privateer of London, Captain Robinſon. She is called the N. S. La Moche de Todos los Santos, commanded by General Don Antonio Carajoy Cojones, of 700 tons burthen, from La Vera Cruz, but laſt from the Havannah, to Cadiz; laden with dollars, cochineal, quickſilver, Jeſuits bark, hides, &c. and ſuppoſed to be worth 300,000l. ſterling. She is certainly the richeſt prize taken this war; ſhe fought three glaſſes, and had 6 men killed, and 9 wounded. The privateer had 1 man killed and 18 wounded, among the latter is the firſt Lieutenant."

The following paragraphs are copied from the *Aberdeen Journal* of Monday the 28th inſtant.

" On Saturday laſt, about one o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of this city (Aberdeen) were alarmed by the firing of ſeveral great guns from ſome ſhips in the bay, when it was diſcovered, that a large French cutter privateer had captured, and was carrying off, the Liberty privateer of Leith, and the Hazard privateer of London, both of them lying at anchor in the bay. Immediately upon the alarm being given, the three companies of the North Fencibles quartered here, under the command of Major Mercer, marched down to the neighbourhood of the beach, and a great many ſhot were fired at the privateer from the cannon mounted on the battery lately erected at the entry to the harbour, ſeveral of which were obſerved to take place in her hull and rigging; but by the aſſiſtance of her oars, and a breeze of wind ſpringing up, ſhe got without reach of the battery, and ſtood out to ſea with her prizes.

" About half an hour before the privateer appeared, the Mermaid ſalmon ſmack of London came into the harbour, the maſter of which acquainted ſome of the pilots, that he had been boarded the preceding day by the ſame privateer, but that after rummaging his veſſel, and finding that he was employed in the fiſhing trade, under the protection of a French paſs, they let him go. The pilot, who received this information, directly boarded the Liberty privateer, and communicated his intelligence to the crew, pointing out the French privateer, about a mile to the ſouthward, ſtanding right down upon them, and offered immediately to bring the Liberty into the harbour for ſafety, but the crew ſaid they would defend themſelves. By the information given by the maſter of the Mermaid, the privateer mounted 19 carriage guns, and, from her appearance, there is no doubt of her being the Fearnought, commanded by the celebrated Fall.

" It was a circumſtance peculiarly unlucky, that the Liberty, at the time ſhe was taken, which was effected by boarding her, had only 25 hands on board, viz. 5 petty officers, 2 ſeamen, 12 landmen, and 6 boys. In the afternoon, the Hazard privateer was ſeen on fire in the offing: As the crew had, previous to ſtriking, cut away great part of her rigging, it is imagined Fall had not thought it worth while to repair it, and burnt her."

On Friday the 8th June next, the Annual Sermon before the Society in Scotland for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge will be preached within the Tron Church, Edinburgh. The collection at the church-doors, upon this occaſion, will be applied for buying books to poor ſcholars. Divine ſervice to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon. This Society is eſtabliſhed by Royal Patent: An account of the inſtitution and proceedings of this Society was annexed to the Rev. Dr Blenſhall's Sermon in June laſt, 1780; and may be had upon applying at the Society-Hall, Warriſton's Cloſe, Edinburgh.—Immediately after ſermon there will be held a General Meeting of the Society.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, *Edinburgh, May 25, 1781.*

I SAW, and read with pleaſure, the animadverſion in your laſt Wedneſday's paper, on the behaviour of a certain perſon to a worthy Nobleman, when viewing the New-Church. This, Mr Printer, is to complain of the ridiculous behaviour of ſome door-keepers of that Church. On Thurſday laſt, ſome Members of the Aſſembly went to hear ſermon there; but, upon aſking to get into one of the galleries, they were told that every ſeat was ſixpence, and without that they could not be admitted. The Gentlemen made anſwer, that being Members, they thought they had a right to ſeats without any fee. The door-keepers, however, informed them, that no perſon could be admitted without paying, as they were authoriſed to have that day for a benefit. The company, upon this, payed ſixpence a-piece. This, Sir, is ſent at the deſire of all then preſent. Such a method of extorting money from ſtrangers, reflects no ſmall diſgrace on the city, and ſurely merits reprehenſion. I am your's,

A MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 28. Eliſabeth and Margaret, Maſon, from Longannat, with ſtones.
William, Tweezle, from Warner, with grain.
Falkirk, Wiſhart, from Carron, with goods.
Cowan, Marſhall, from Longannat, with ſtones.
29. Smart, Wilſon, from Perth, in ballaſt.
Tay privateer, Ramſay, from Dundee, ditto.
Good Intent, Pinner, from Southampton, with bark.
Elliock, Kay, from Newcaſtle, with goods.
Favourite, Robertſon, from Dyſart, in ballaſt.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

May 24. Prince of Wales cutter, Capt. Campbell, from a cruize.
Eliſabeth, M'Donald, from Ayr, with goods.
Suſannah, Wilſon, from Liverpool, with ditto.
Lady, Logan, from Dumfries, with timber.
25. Lochnell, Brown, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
Venus, Kerr, from Lairne, with limeſtones.
Hannah, Livingſtone, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
Janet, M'Pherſon, from ditto, with ditto.
Seaford frigate, from a cruize.
26. Jean, M'Dougall, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
Baterſien, Kerr, from St Euſtatia, with goods.
Greenock, M'Lachlan, from St Uiſt, with goods.
27. Jeany, M'Robb, from Charleſtown, with goods.
Rothſay, M'Donald, from Lairne, with limeſtone.

SAILED,

May 24. Nancy, Leitch, for Belfaſt, with goods.
26. Katharine, Tarbert, for New York, with ditto.
Enterprize, Campbell, for Charleſtown, with ditto.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED for a Candle and Hard-Soap Work, a Young Man for an APPRENTICE: To eat at table with his Maſter. Some apprentice fee will be expected.——Apply to Bailie Miller grocer in Canongate, Edinburgh.——Not to be repeated.

By Order of the COMMISSIONERS *of* SUPPLY *of the County of* BERWICK.

ALL HERITORS and others in arrear for Land-tax, Windows, Servants, &c. are hereby required to pay to the Collector their ſaid arrears, betwixt and the 20th of June 1781; with certification, that they will be proſecuted for the ſame, with the utmoſt rigour, in terms of law.

Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 18th of July next, between the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Town and Lands of KIRKTOWN EARL STRATHDIGHTY, with the manor-place and pertinents, and teinds of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Mains, and ſheriffdom of Forfar, which belonged to the deceaſed George Pilmor of Kirkton, merchant in Dundee.

The proven free rent of the lands is 163 l. 19s. 1 d. 7-12ths ſterling; and the proven value, at 22 years purchaſe, is 3607 l. 10 d. 10-12ths.

The lands hold feu of a ſubject for payment of 5 s. 6 d. 8-12ths ſterling of feu-duty.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon depute clerk of Seſſion; and farther information will be got, by applying to Alexander Duncan writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS IN EDINBURGH AND LANARK SHIRES.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 19th day of July next, between five and ſix o'clock afternoon, The Lands of REDHALL, lying in the pariſh of Fala and ſhire of Edinburgh, fifteen miles ſouth from Edinburgh, on the great road to Newcaſtle, and within eight miles of Haddington and Dalkeith.

The lands conſiſt of about 168 acres Engliſh meaſure, are pleaſantly ſituated, incloſed and ſubdivided into parks of proper ſizes, all well watered and ſheltered, and at preſent wholly in graſs.

There is a very genteel manſion-houſe on the lands, lately built, and well finiſhed, conſiſting of a large parlour, drawing-room, dining-room, and ſix bed-chambers, beſides ſeveral good garret apartments, and kitchen, with other conveniences in the under ſtorey; and a ſet of convenient offices, and pigeon-houſe, all in good repair.

There is likewiſe a good deal of thriving planting and policy on this eſtate, of which a conſiderable quantity may be immediately cut without hurting the place.

When laſt let in tack, the rent was 160 l. Sterling.

ALSO, to be SOLD, at ſame time and place, the Lands of BELLFIELD, lying in the pariſh of Hamilton, and ſhire of Lanark, pleaſantly ſituated within a mile and a-half of Hamilton, and ſix miles of Glaſgow, to both which places there are excellent roads.

The Lands conſiſt of upwards of 60 Scots acres, are all incloſed and ſubdivided, and have a pretty large plantation of barren timber, all thriving. And there is a convenient houſe upon them, conſiſting of five rooms, kitchen, cloſets, &c. with ſuitable offices, orchard, and pigeon-houſe, all in good repair.

The Lands, being all incloſed, have been ſome years in paſture, and let from year to year at a medium rent of about 40 l. Sterling.

The Lands of Redhall hold of the town of Edinburgh for payment of a feu-duty of 30 l. Scots. And the Lands of Bellfield hold blench of the Duke of Hamilton.

John Weir gardener at Redhall will ſhow that eſtate, and John Millar at Bellfield will ſhew the Lands of Bellfield. For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Mr Cunnion of Jarviſtown, near Hamilton.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the Truſtees for the Dalkeith Diſtrict of Roads upon Friday the firſt day of June 1781, at twelve o'clock noon, in John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh.

THE Creditors of the late Dr Hugh Roſe, Phyſician in Forres, are requeſted to tranſmit notes of their debts, ſpecifying how conſtituted, to Dr John Alves Phyſician in Inverneſs. And all thoſe who ſtood indebted to the ſaid Dr Hugh Roſe at the time of his death, are deſired to pay up the ſame to Dr Alves, who is properly authoriſed to receive and diſcharge them.

Not to be repeated.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

WANTED, a Perſon to collect the Toll-Dues on the Canal at Sea Lock, who muſt be qualified to keep accounts in a diſtinct manner, and well recommended for ſobriety and honeſty. Conſtant attendance will be required, and ſecurity to a certain amount for his intromiſſions with the Company's money, and faithful diſcharge of his duty

Perſons ſo qualified are deſired to ſend their terms in writing, ſealed, and incloſed, to Alexander Stephen, clerk to the Navigation, at Glaſgow, betwixt and the 26th June next.

BERWICKSHIRE.

BY appointment of the Committee, there is to be held at Dunſe, upon Wedneſday the 6th day of June next, in the houſe of George Purves vintner, a General Meeting of the SUBSCRIBERS for building two Bridges over the Water of Whittader, at Chirnſide and Gainſlaw. It is earneſtly requeſted all the Subſcribers will attend at ten o'clock before noon, as matters of importance are to be laid before them; and unleſs the meeting is numerous, there is a probability that this work, which is of ſo much importance to the public, will be delayed another year.

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

AT a Meeting of the Truſtees on the Cleugh Turnpike-Road, held upon the 13th day of April laſt, they adjourned to Monday the 11th day of June next, when they are to elect their Treaſurer and Clerk, and to determine the ſituation of the Toll-bars ——Theſe are therefore intimating the ſaid adjournment, and deſiring the Truſtees to meet at Linlithgow, for the purpoſes above mentioned, upon the ſaid 11th day of June, by twelve o'clock mid-day.

MILLS, &c. TO LET.

THAT upon Thurſday the 21ſt of June 1781, the MILL and MILL-LANDS of CRAIGMILN, near the town of Newburgh, are to be SET in tack, by public roup, within the houſe of Bartholomew Cockburn vintner in Cupar, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon.

AS ALSO, the ſame day and place, The MILL and MILL-LANDS of DAIRSIE, in the pariſh of Dairſie, are to be SET in tack, by public roup.

The Mill of Dairſie lies near to Dairſie-bridge, upon the water of Eden, and has a conſtant ſupply of water. And the Craigmill, to which is thirled the whole town of Newburgh, with all their grindable corns, with ſundry neighbouring eſtates, has lately got a thorough and expenſive repair and melioration, ſo as to be capable of grinding double what ſhe was in uſe to do.

The articles and conditions of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of William Robertſon clerk of Cupar, any time before the roup.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET in leaſe, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1782,

THE Eſtate of DARNCHESTER, conſiſting of the farms of Darnchester, Dovecoatmains, and Hawkſlaw, lying in the pariſh of Coldſtream and county of Berwick.

Theſe farms conſiſt of 1000 acres, or thereby; lie contiguous, are of a rich ſoil, in a good climate, without any waſte ground, have near and ready acceſs to lime and coal, by the bridge over Tweed at Coldſtream, are within a ſhort diſtance of the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh by Greenlaw to London; and are only two or three miles from the market towns of Dunſe, Coldſtream, and Kelſo. The whole eſtate is capable of the higheſt improvements, adapted for carrying wheat and all other grains.

The tenant will receive upwards of 400 acres in graſs, whereof 60 of the beſt ſoil, well laid down, and may have the ſtraw of 400 acres from the removing tenants for a ſmall conſideration.

Application may be made to John Cockburn writer in Dunſe, as to further particulars concerning the eſtate, and who will give directions for ſhewing the lands.

Propoſals for taking the whole, or part of the eſtate, may be made to James Rochead, Eſq; of Inverleith, the proprietor, or to John Anderſon writer to the ſignet: And it may be depended on that ſuch as are not accepted of ſhall be kept ſecret.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, on Monday the 11th day of June, betwixt the hours of twelve and one mid-day,

The Frigate LE CALONNE,

about 400 tons, upon an eaſy draught of water, built in France for a privateer, only two years old, and lately commanded by Luke Ryan; is an exceeding faſt ſailer, mounting 22 nine and 6 four pounder guns, and 6 twelve pounder Carronades; taken by his Majeſty's ſhips Berwick and Belle Poule. Is extremely well found in naval and ordnance ſtores; with proviſions on board for 200 men for three months, and may be ſent to ſea in a few hours, without almoſt any expence.—There is no doubt of her being in all reſpects one of the moſt complete privateers which has been fitted out during this war.

She now lies at anchor in Leith Road, where ſhe is to be delivered.

Inventories to be had on board, of Meſſrs Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker at Leith.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, on Monday 25th June 1781, at twelve o'clock,

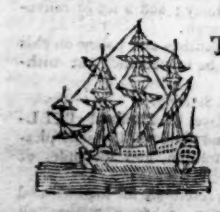
The French FRIGATE OF WAR

ROHAN SOUBIZE, now in Leith Road, built in 1780, mounting 22 nine pounder guns, burden 400 tons more or leſs, upon an eaſy draught of water, extremely well found in all neceſſary ſtores, and may be ſent to ſea at a very ſmall expence; a moſt remarkable faſt ſailer, taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Proſelyte and Repulſe cutter, after a chace of thirteen hours.

Inventaries to be had on board, and of Meſſ. Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

TO be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of William Winlaw in Berwick upon Tweed, on Wedneſday the 6th day of June next, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon,

The remarkable faſt ſailing PRIVATEER called



THE ELISABETH of Berwick,

of the burden of 40 tons, or thereabouts, mounting four guns, two cohorns, and ten ſwivels; together with all the Stores, Ammunition, Tackle, Apparel, and other Materials on board the ſaid privateer.

The ſaid privateer is now lying in the port of Berwick aforeſaid, and may in a few days be ready for a cruize, as a conſiderable ſum has lately been expended in fitting her out as a privateer.

Alſo to be ſold at the ſame time, a conſiderable quantity of SHIP STORES and MATERIALS.

An Inventary to be ſeen, and other information obtained, at Mr Lambert's office in Berwick aforeſaid.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup, in John's Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 19th of June next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The HOUSE in St ANDREW's SQUARE,

belonging to, and lately poſſeſſed by Mr CROSBIE.—The upſet price will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

For particulars, apply to William Dick writer to the ſignet.

KELP TO BE SOLD.

FOUR HUNDRED TONS of exceeding good KELP, of the manufacture of this ſeaſon, in the iſlands of South Uiſt and Benbecula, which is well known by all dealers in this commodity to be of the beſt quality.

Offers and propoſals to be ſent to William M'Donald writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or to Colin M'Donald, Eſq; of Boiſdale, or Mr Patrick Nicholſon factor of Benbecula.

SALE OF LANDS IN STRATHMORE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Friday the 13th July next, within the houſe of Mrs Traill vintner, Dundee, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon,

The ESTATE of CAMNO, with the LANDS of DYKETOUN and BROOMENDS, together or ſeparately, lying in the pariſh of Meigle and county of Perth. Theſe lands are properly incloſed with hedges and ditches, and hedge-rows of trees, all in good order, and thriving condition; are alſo of an excellent ſoil, and afford a permanent rent. The ſituation is in the moſt beautiful and centrical part of Strathmore, adjoining to the village of Meigle, about eight miles from Dundee, three from Cupar-Angus, and on the great north road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, &c. The farm-ſteadings are good, and in excellent condition, being built within theſe few years. There is a convenient ſmall manſion-houſe, with office-houſes, garden, &c. at Camno.—At the common converſion, the yearly free rent of Camno is about 200l. of Dyketoun and Broomends, about 65 l. conform to the rental and tacks, which will be ſhown to ſuch as deſire it. There is a thriving plantation, which is not rented. The teinds were valued long ago, and are exhauſted. The lands hold of the Crown; and the purchaſer will be entitled to vote for the Member of Parliament for the county of Perth.

Perſons deſiring to make a private bargain, or to have farther information, may apply to Mr Ramſay, the proprietor, at Arthurſtone, by Cupar-Angus, at the houſe of Meſſrs Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. at Leith, or to Mr Alexander Williamſon, Dundee.

PRICE REDUCED.

SALE OF AN ESTATE IN ARGYLE-SHIRE,

INCLUDING THE

Celebrated Iſland of Staffa.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 12th day of July next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of ULVA and ORMAIG, comprehending, among others, the ISLAND of STAFFA, and a conſiderable tract of country along the ſea-coaſt, being very extenſive and improveable, having all the materials for that purpoſe on the eſtate, and water carriage.

This eſtate abounds with fiſh of all kinds on its coaſts; and a conſiderable quantity of Kelp is annually manufactured on its ſhores. The muirs are well ſtored with game; and the upſet price is now reduced to 9000 l. ſterling, which makes it leſs than nineteen years purchaſe of the preſent free rent of this very valuable eſtate.

The articles of ſale and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental, with John Macneil writer in Inverary; to either of whom application may be made for further particulars, or a private bargain previous to the day of ſale.

JUDICIAL SALE----By Adjournment.

Several of the Articles at reduced prices.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon the 16th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS,

Belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, (as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements) in the *LOTS* following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOUKHALL, formerly ſeparate eſtates, the proven free rent of which is 416 l. 12 s. 6 d. with ſeven ſmall incloſures, partly feus, containing about 93 acres of the land of Blackburn of Pittencrieff, in order to ſquare the marches of both eſtates, and to hold blench of the proprietor of Pittencrieff; the free rent of which is 108 l. 17 s. 6 d. making together 525 l. 10 s. excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone, except as in lot 3d, valued at L. 11,561 0 0

A parcel of grown wood hedge-rows, and about 60 acres of plantations, 18 years old, and valued, including the land which they occupy, at 1,757 0 0

Upſet price of lot 1ſt, L. 13,318 0 0

LOT II.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than thoſe 93 acres contained in the above lot, with various acres, houſes, yards, mills, and feu-duties, in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent, excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone in certain parts of the lands, as in lot 3d, about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d. of which, for mills, houſes, and yards, 177 l. valued together at 19,924 9 7

Conſtabulary and and Baillie houſe in the abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at 150 0 0

Grounds for buildings and feuing, valued at 1040 0 0

Wood upon this lot, 831 10 4

Privilege of purchaſing teinds of Back-acres, 5 14 7

Upſet price of lot 2d, L. 21,951 14 6

The great beauty and conveniencies of theſe two eſtates are well known. The rents of both are a good deal higher at preſent than at the time the judicial rentals were taken up. Great part of them are alſo in graſs and high condition; from which, and the vicinity to the town of Dunfermline, a further advance of rent may be expected. There is no value put upon a ſubſtantial convenient manſion-houſe on Pittencrieff, nor a complete ſet of new elegant office-houſes, pigeon-houſe, and fruit-wall, which have lately coſt above 1200 l. nor on the reſerved coal and iron-ſtone in the greateſt part of the lands. The eſtate of Luſcar has a ſeparate freehold-qualification, on which the proprietor is inrolled; and the valued rent of Pittencrieff is nearly equal to three qualifications. The land tax and other conſequential burdens are remarkably low on both eſtates.

LOT III.

The whole of the COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the COALS under the lands of Weſter Baldridge, (excepting thoſe under, and 30 fathoms around the manſion-houſe of Baldridge, and excepting about 230 acres round the houſe of Pittencrieff, which reſerved coal is bounded on the north by a coal-road leading to Urquhart, and the fence of Deanbank Incloſure, and ſo in a continued line acroſs the burn to the eaſt march of the lands and feus; and 10 acres round the houſe of Clune; and alſo excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Eſq;) with all uſual privileges for working and tranſporting the coal and iron-ſtone, on payment of ſurface-damages; and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but reſtricted to a tract, as marked upon the plan of the eſtates, and with a power to communicate the uſe of the ſaid road to the collieries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract, made by Mr Chalmers and the reſpective propſietors, with an aſſignment alſo to the ſaid contract reſpecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he, or thoſe from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communicating of levels.

ALSO, The Harbour of Bruchaven, coal-folds, warehouſes, and other buildings; with the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing 64 Scots acres, or thereabouts; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 27 years to run,—and of the miniſter of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Weſter Roſyth. The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be ſet up, is as follows, viz.

The Collieries,	L. 5000	0 0
Farm of Weſter Roſyth,	1422	18 10
Windylaw and Glebe leaſes,	100	0 0
Proven value of lot 3d,	L. 6522	18 10

The collieries contain inexhauſtible quantities, and of the beſt qualities, of the three great kinds of coal known in the iſland, viz. The large open Scots and Hartly kind, the Newcaſtle or rich running ſort, and the Welch or ſtone kind without ſmoke, which ſell, for drying malt, at about double the price of other coals, and the ſmall or refuſe of theſe coals (except the Newcaſtle, or running kind) paſſed coaſtwiſe as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chalder, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two firſt ſorts have water-levels drove up to them, at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In ſome of the fields there are ſeven ſeams already diſcovered, from two to eight feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathom from the ſurface; and, in the opinion of the moſt ſkilful perſons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at leſs expence. The diſtance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four Engliſh miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is eighteen feet water at ordinary ſpring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increaſed by extending the pier, which has ſtone-quarries juſt by it.

The ſurface of coal and iron-grounds, including the eſtate of Weſter Baldridge, and ſome large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

LOT IV.

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the pariſh of South Leith, viz.

1ſt. The large, elegant, and commodious MANSION-HOUSE and OFFICES, with the gardens, barren timber, and two ſmall graſs incloſures, as poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Fife, with ſome ſervitudes on the adjoining lots; groſs rent 120 l.; proportion of the feu-duty payable for the whole lands of Hermitage to the Trinity Hoſpital, valuing the barley at 12 s. 6 d. a boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. free rent, 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. which, in place of 1698 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up now at the reduced price of L. 1604 0 0

The houſe may be viewed on Wedneſdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

N. B. The houſes, fruit, and other walls on this poſſeſſion, have coſt above 2500 l.

2d. Robert Watt's feu, conſiſting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are ſeveral new houſes; groſs rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.—feu-duty victual, converted as above, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.—free rent 18 l 13 s. 5 d. which, in place of 280 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 261 0 0

3. James Aliſon's late feu, a garden, with a large new houſe thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6 and one half falls; groſs rent, 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.—feu-duty, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d.—free rent, 27 l. 2 s. 10 d which, in place of 420 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 393 0 0

4. Weſt Low Park, in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, containing 4 1-half acres; groſs rent 34 l.—feu-duty, 7 l. 5 s. which, in place of 481 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 454 0 0

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious ſpring of water in the centre of the field, ſufficient to ſerve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and eaſt ſides of it, which, with the eaſt wall and gate, have coſt above 250 l.

5. William Glover's feu, on which various houſes are built, containing 6 falls; groſs rent 3 l.—feu-duty, 12 s. 9 d.—free rent 21 l 7 s. 2 d. which, in place of 47 l. the proven value, is to be now ſet up at 45 0 0

6. William Wright's feu, a nurſery, containing 5 acres; groſs rent, 26 l. 5 s.—feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.—free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d. which, in place of 350 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 330 0 0

N.B. There is a very copious ſpring in the centre of this lot.

7. Robert Wilſon's feu, with houſes thereon, containing 4 acres; groſs rent 22 l.—feu-duty 4 l. 13 s 11 d.—free rent 17 l. 6 s. which, in place of 276 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 260 0 0

8. Peter Stephen's late feu, with houſes thereon (which lets at 4 l.) containing 4 acres; groſs rent 22 l.—feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hoſpital, 4 l. 13 s. 5 d.—free rent, 17 l. 6 s. which, in place of 285 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 268 0 0

L. 3615 0 0

A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the ſouth march of the two laſt feus.

LOT V.

FIVE LAIGH-SHOPS, or DWELLING-HOUSES, in the Eaſt Wing of the New Exchange of Edinburgh, within the Court, formerly expoſed at 215 l. to be ſet up now in one lot at L. 190 0 0

OR, SEPARATELY,

1. The Shop poſſeſſed by James Clark, inſtead of 35 l. to be ſet up at L. 30 0 0
2. Do poſſeſſed by W. Murray, inſtead of 40 l. at 35 0 0
3. Do. —— P. Cuming, —— 40 l. at 35 0 0
4. Do. —— W. Campbell, —— 60 l. at 55 0 0
5. Do. —— P. Mathiſon, —— 40 l. at 35 0 0

L. 190 0 0

LOT VI.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Roſyth and county of Fife, for 26 years after Martinmas 1781; for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Meſſ. Abraham Newton of Curriehill, and John Newton, his eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſors of the farm; the proven value and upſet-price of which is 230 l.; to be ſet up now at L. 200 0 0

LOT VII.

A TACK of the Lands and Eſtate of BANTASKINE, lying in the pariſh of Falkirk and ſhire of Stirling, of which there is ten years to run after Martinmas 1781; and there was payable yearly to the ſaid George Chalmers therefor, beſides the proprietor's rent, at the time of the judicial valuation, 108 l. 17 s 4 d. The proprietor is alſo obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the leaſe, for the incloſing and ſubdividing of the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the manſion-houſe, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and alſo for a new ſteading of houſes, and a proportion of ſome plantations, as all theſe may be valued at the expiration of the ſaid leaſe. The proven value, and upſet-price of this tack was 650 l. to be ſet up now at L. 400 0 0

The title deeds of the eſtates, the rentals, and plans of thoſe in Fife, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Callander depute-clerk of Seſſion, and William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate of Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

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